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ARTICLES IN CURRENT PERIODICALS.

BULLETIN DES SCIENCES MATHÉMATIQUES, volume 55, August, 1920: Review by M. Fréchet of E. B. Wilson's *Aëronautics* (New York, 1920), 169–172 [Quotation: "Son livre a tous les mérites des Ouvrages de langue anglaise: simplicité, recours constant à l'intuition visuelle, théories constamment appuyées d'exemples numériques et concrets. Mais en même temps (pourrais-je sans exagération en reporter un peu le mérite au séjour en France par lequel il a terminé ses études, ou serait-ce tout simplement un don propre de M. Wilson) on trouve dans son livre une clarté d'exposition, un souci de l'ordre qui sont généralement des qualités reconnues aux Ouvrages français. Ces qualités, j'avais déjà eu le plaisir de les signaler dans son excellent Ouvrage *Advanced Calculus*, avec d'autant plus d'assurance que je me sentais sur un terrain plus familier"].

BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY, volume 27, no. 2, November, 1920: "The twenty-seventh summer meeting of the American Mathematical Society" by A. Dresden, 49–65; "The Chicago colloquium" by W. A. Hurwitz, 65–71; "Note on velocity systems in curved space of n dimensions" by J. Lipka, 71–77; "Augustus De Morgan on divergent series" by F. Cajori, 77–81; "Russell's introduction to mathematical philosophy" by G. A. Pfeiffer, 81–90 [Review of Bertrand Russell's *Introduction to mathematical philosophy*. London, 1919]; Notes, 91–94; New publications, 94–96.

THE JOURNAL OF THE INDIAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY, volume 12, no. 1, February, 1920: "Multiplication of infinite integrals" by K. B. Madhava, 3–13; "Certain definite integrals and series" by C. Krishnamachary, 14–31; "Astronomical notes" by T. P. Bhaskara Sastri, 32–33; Questions and Solutions, 34–40—No. 2, April, 1920: "Functions of Legendre's type" by K. B. Madhava, 41–53; "Morley's theorem" by M. Bhimasena Rao, 54–58; "Note on the integration of $\int d\theta/(a - b\cos\theta)^n$" by K. B. Madhava, 59–60; "Note on the equation $a\sec\theta + b\,\mathrm{cosec}\,\theta = 1$" by M. T. Naraniengar, 60–61; Questions and Solutions, 61–80—No. 3, June: "The late Mr. S. Ramanujan, B.A., F.R.S." (portrait frontispiece) by P. V. Seshu Aiyar, 81–86 [Many details of his career and a complete list of his contributions to the *Journal of the Indian Mathematical Society*]; "In memoriam, S. Ramanujan" by R. Ramachandra Rao, 87–90 [Extracted from *Everyman's Review*, volume 5, nos. 7 and 8, 1920]; "S. Ramanujan, F.R.S." by G. H. Hardy, 90–91 [From *Nature*, June, 1920; compare this *Monthly, 1920*, 316, 338]; "Jean-Gaston Darboux, 1842–1917," by K. B. Madhara, 92–97; "On the set of points $\phi(n)/n$" by T. Vijayaraghavan, 98–99; "The generating planes of a quadric in five dimensions" by R. Vythynathaswamy, 100–101; Questions and Solutions, 101–119.

MATHEMATICAL GAZETTE, volume 10, October, 1920: "Imaginaries in geometry, and their interpretation in terms of real elements" by C. V. H. Rao, 129–133 [First paragraph: "The principal ideas are due to von Staudt and Lüroth. There is also a paper by Prof. Mathews, though it does not go far enough; and a recent treatise in English on the subject makes no reference at all to the question. It may be useful therefore to put down a brief account of the leading ideas of the two writers first mentioned, together with some simple developments."]; "Gleanings far and near," 133, 149; "The sound ranging problem" by G. Greenhill, 134; "Summation of harmonic progressions" by W. J. Ricketts, 135; "Some propositions relative to a tetrastigm" by J. H. Lawlor, 135–139; "The volume of a frustum of a sphere" by F. W. Russell, 139; "On the conic in polar coördinates," 140–141; "A method of finding the normal acceleration in circular motion," 142–143; "Brocard points for a quadrilateral" by R. W. Genese, 143–144; "Probability and athletic sports" by W. Hope-Jones, 144–145; "Some incidental writings of DeMorgan" (continued) 146–149; Reviews, 150–159 [pages 155–159: the first part of a review of A. Macfarlane's *Lectures on Ten British Physicists* (New York, 1919)].

MESSENGER OF MATHEMATICS, volume 50, no. 1, May, 1920: "4-tic & 3-bic residuacity-tables" by A. Cunningham and T. Gosset, 1–16.

NATURE, volume 106, October 28, 1920: "Elementary geometry" [review of C. Godfrey and A. W. Siddons's *Practical Geometry* and *Theoretical Geometry: a Sequel to Practical Geometry* (Cambridge, 1920)], 273–274—November 18: "The surveyor's art" [review of G. L. Hosmer's *Geodesy: including Astronomical Observations, Gravity Measurements, and Method of Least Squares* (New York and London, 1919)] by E. H. H., 369.

NOUVELLES ANNALES DE MATHÉMATIQUES, volume 79, September, 1920: "Surfaces de translation applicables l'une sur l'autre" (continued) by B. Gambier, 321–341; "Deux notes de géométrie vectorielle" by R. Garnier, 341–347; "Un théorème général sur les complexes" by C. Servais, 347–355; "Démonstration géométrique du théorème de Liouville sur le groupe isogonal de transformations dans l'espace" by A. Lévêque, 356–358; "Chronique," 359–360—October: "Surfaces de translation applicables l'une sur l'autre" (conclusion) by B. Gambier, 361–372; "Sur une classe d'équations différentielles qui admettent des intégrales singulières" by E. Goursat, 372–395; "Sur des systèmes articulés" by R. Bricard, 395–400.

Pacific Review, University of Washington, volume 1, no. 1, June, 1920: "And still it moves" by E. T. Bell, 83–92 [First two paragraphs: "It is related that Galileo on rising from his knees after having 'abjured, cursed and utterly detested' the heresy of the Earth's motion, muttered in his beard 'And still it moves.' The story is an epitome of the scientific temper. For in one respect the truths of science are like murder: they will out, no matter to whom they are distasteful, costly or fatal.

"'And still it moves.' Those four words sum up the history of science. They remind each generation of a perennial truth which its predecessors learned and forgot, scientific progress is inevitable and to be arrested by none. It is not mere pessimism to hold that each generation, profiting little or not at all by the bitterly won victories of those that have gone before, has had to master this fact anew; it is plain fidelity to the undisputed records of scientific history. In short it seems to be a law of human nature that the radically new shall be violently resented, provided only that it is also true. Let us trust that our own generation, tolerating rather than obstructing the onward rush of science, will be the first but not the last to break this grand law of human stupidity"].

Proceedings of the Edinburgh Mathematical Society, volume 38, session 1919–20, November, 1920: "A geometrical proof of Professor Morley's extension of Feuerbach's Theorem" by H. W. Richmond, 2–5 [Morley's extension: "All curves of class three which (i) touch the six lines OP, OQ, OR, QR, QP, PQ joining four orthocentric points, O, P, Q, R, and (ii) pass through the circular points, also touch the common nine-points circle of the triangles PQR, OQR, ORP, POQ"]; "A proof of the binomial theorem, with some applications" by G. A. Gibson, 6–9; "The modified Bessel function $K_n(z)$" by T. M. MacRobert, 10–19; "Extension of Frenet's formulæ to a curve in flat space of n dimensions" by R. F. Muirhead, 20–23; "A version of Hagen's proof of the 'law of error'" by R. F. Muirhead, 24–26; "Note on the polynomials which satisfy the differential equation $x\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + (\gamma - x)\frac{dy}{dx} - \alpha y = 0$" by N. McArthur, 27–33; "On direct and inverse interpolation by divided differences" by G. Smeal, 34–50; *Mathematical Notes, a review of elementary mathematics and science;* 51–64 [The last of the "notes" is "A link slide rule for the mechanical solution of quadratic equations" by G. D. C. Stokes, 61–64].

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the U. S. A., volume 6, no. 9, September, 1920: "On a differential equation occurring in Page's *Theory of Electromagnetism*" by H. Bateman, 528–529; "A new proof of a theorem due to Schoenflies" by J. R. Kline, 529–531; "On the structure of finite continuous groups with exceptional transformations" by S. D. Zeldin, 541–543.

Punch, London, volume 159, November 3, 1920: "Euclid in real life" by A. P. H., 346 [Illustrated by discussion of the problem: To find the center of a given circle, and the theorem: Any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third side].

Quarterly Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics, volume 49, no. 1, October, 1920: "An American tournament treated by the calculus of symmetric functions" by P. A. MacMahon, 1–36; "An approximation to $\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}\int_0^a e^{-t^2}dt$" by H. B. C. Darling, 36–39; "On the partitions into unequal and into uneven parts" by P. A. MacMahon, 40–45; "On class number relations and certain remarkable sums relating to 5 and 7 squares" by E. T. Bell, 45–51; "A seventh list of writings on determinants" by T. Muir, 51–73; "The Stieltjes' integral and its generalisations" by S. Pollard, 73–96.

Revue Générale des Sciences, volume 31, September 15–30, 1920: "Le tricentenaire de l'abbé Picard" [1620–1684?] by E. Doublet, 561–564 [notable astronomer and professor at the Collège de France]. See page 123 of this issue of the Monthly.

School Science and Mathematics, volume 20, no. 8, November, 1920: "The mathematics of elementary physics" by P. F. Hammond, 714–722; "A geometric recreation" by Isabel Harris, 731–733; "The graphical solution of spherical triangles" by M. O. Tripp, 734–742; Problems and solutions, 743–745—No. 9, December: "Value of the history of mathematical ignorance" by G. A. Miller, 813–817; "Solutions of cubic equations by straight line graphs" by M. G. Schucker, 818–820; "The parallel development of mathematical ideas, numerically and geometrically" by L. C. Karpinski, 821–828; "Prose problems of algebra" by J. A. Nyberg, 829–835; "A study in determinants" by C. M. Himel and C. A. Stone, 835–837; Problems and solutions, 854–858.

SCIENCE, new series, volume 52, October 29, 1920: "Galileo's experiments from the tower of Pisa" by F. Cajori, 409; "Jonathan Edwards on multidimensional space and the mechanistic conception of life" by J. M. C., 409–410; "Note on Einstein's theory of gravitation and light" by E. Kasner, 413–414—November 12: "Predilection and sampling of human heights" by E. G. Boring, 464–466—November 26: "The American Mathematical Society" by F. N. Cole, 518–519 [report of the meeting held in New York on October 30, 1920]—December 10: "The History of Science Section and the progress of science" by F. E. Brasch, 559–562.

UNTERRICHTSBLÄTTER FÜR MATHEMATIK UND NATURWISSENSCHAFTEN, volume 26, nos. 5–6, August 20, 1920: "Ueber die geometrische Bedeutung von $\frac{\sin a}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{\sin b}{\sin \beta} = \frac{\sin c}{\sin \gamma}$" by E. Eckhardt, 57–61; "Verhandlungen über die Meraner Reform-Vorschläge," Mathematik, 61–65.

YALE ALUMNI WEEKLY, volume 30, December 3, 1920: "Teaching the freshmen—Mathematics in the freshman year" by W. R. Longley, 259–260 ["Three types of students elect mathematics in the Freshman year of Yale. Those of the first type choose mathematics for some reason best known to themselves but not because they expect to use it as a tool or because it is prerequisite for later work in the college course which they will probably take. Those of the second type need some mathematical training in Freshman year in order to follow successfully some of the later college courses for which one year of mathematics is prescribed. The students of the third type take Freshman mathematics as the first part of a more extensive course necessary for engineering study or specialized work in advanced mathematics, physics, or chemistry. . . . The topics covered are, necessarily, only those of an elementary and fundamental character, and the time is divided about equally between analytic geometry and calculus. As taught to Freshmen in Yale, and in most other colleges in this country, analytic geometry is no longer the exhaustive treatment of the multitudinous properties of conic sections that some graduates of twenty years ago may remember. The present course consists chiefly of methods for treating graphically problems of the kind arising in engineering, physics, chemistry, and other fields. Some practice is given in methods of calculation by numerical tables and the slide rule. In the part of the course devoted to calculus the aim is to present the fundamental ideas and concepts of the subject, rather than to develop any particular degree of skill in the manipulation of the machinery. . . . For those Freshmen whose entrance preparation in trigonometry and solid geometry is deficient, a course involving five exercises per week is provided. The instruction in analytic geometry and calculus in this course is identical with that in the shorter course and the extra time is used for trigonometry and solid geometry. The work is so arranged that any student deficient in only one of the entrance subjects mentioned is required to take the longer course for only one term. In the teaching of trigonometry and solid geometry the emphasis is laid upon the definitions and ideas necessary for later work and upon the use of formulas of a practical nature. The usual logical development of solid geometry is not followed; the obvious facts are merely stated and formal proofs are given only when necessary to establish mensuration formulas which can not be understood otherwise."]—January 14, 1921: "Death of Professor John E. Clark," 414 [Teacher of mathematics in Yale University 1872–1901].

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR MATHEMATISCHEN UND NATURWISSENSCHAFTLICHEN UNTERRICHT, volume 51, nos. 9–10, published September 14, 1920: "Kopfgeometrie" by B. Kerst, 217–223; "Die Apollonische Berührungsaufgabe" by E. Salkowski, 224–230; "Das Apollonische Berührungsproblem in stereometrischer Behandlung" by A. Lanner, 231–239; "Atom- und Molekularwärmen fester Körper" by L. Müller, 239–246; "Kleine Mitteilungen," 246–248; "Bücherbesprechungen," 254.